

## THE WISH FATHER TO THE THOUGHT.

The Capital of May 12, in the course of a senseless harrangue relative to the division of the commonweal army that arrived in Topeka on the 11th, says:

As a city of sympathetic and humane people, Topeka willingly assisted the United States marshal in providing Saunders' crowd with food and will probably continue to do so as long as they are quartered upon the town, but its citizens have no sympathy with the commonweal idea.

This is a case in which the wish is clearly father to the thought. No impartial observer who has heard the expressions of public opinion in Topeka or witnessed the great gatherings of the people at the meetings called to express sympathy for this uprising of the workingmen; or who has read the resolutions adopted at those meetings, would make such a statement as the above if he expected to be believed.

The meetings here referred to have been attended by men and women of all parties, and the resolutions, radical as they were, were adopted by a vote so unanimous as to elicit expressions of surprise from the newspaper reporters. As another evidence that the Capital neither represents public sentiment nor tells the truth about it, we may refer to its fruitless effort to get up an anti-Coxey meeting in the city.

It was, of course, to be expected that this Cleveland organ would have no word of sympathy or encouragement for poor men, but other people without regard to party, are asking by what authority a United States marshal is presuming to interfere in matters that come under the jurisdiction of state authorities alone. Even Joe Waters, one of the most radical republicans in this city, is highly incensed at this assumption of authority, and has offered his professional services in defense of Saunders and his men.

There is not a reputable attorney in the city, of any political party, who will say that a United States court has any jurisdiction in this case, or that a United States marshal had any business to interfere with Saunders or his men. The pretense that they interfered with, or in any way obstructed the transmission of the United States mails is too silly to be entertained for a moment. It was the railroad company itself that obstructed the carrying of the mails by wrecking its own locomotives and cars in the way of the Saunders train while these men built tracks around the obstructions and side-tracked to permit mail trains to pass. It is the railroad company that is amenable to United States authorities and not Saunders and his men. If any wrong was done by these men, an appeal should have been made to the local authorities in the county where the offense was committed, and the people of Kansas, without regard to party, should resent this usurpation of authority within her jurisdiction. It is an insult to the entire state, and should be treated as such. The United States authorities, as at present constituted, stand ready at the beck and call of the corporations to perpetrate any kind of outrage, not

only against the people, but against law itself, and yet they talk of the lawlessness of the commonweal army, and the Cleveland organ in this city is ever ready to defend the lawlessness on the one hand while condemning it on the other.

## MALICIOUS SLANDER.

The Capital is authority for the statement that Saunders, the commander of the commonweal army that arrived in Topeka the other day, had said that he would not accept the services of Mr. Clemens should he need attorneys to defend him in the courts because he has no sympathy with anarchy, etc. The appearance of such a statement in the Capital is no evidence of its truth, and if true it is the result of false impressions conveyed to Saunders by Capital reporters who are hired and paid for just such dirty work and who are specially endowed for the work they are employed to do.

The Capital knows very well that there is no man in the state who has been more lied about and misrepresented than Mr. Clemens. The Capital knows it because it has done the bulk of the lying itself. Furthermore, there is not a man in the state whose influence is more dreaded by republican politicians, and this is the secret of this misrepresentation and abuse. Hitherto the prejudice that has been created against this man by the systematic and concerted falsehood of the press, has had its influence even among those who should have been his friends, and he has not had an opportunity to go before the people and demonstrate the injustice of which he has been the subject. We desire it distinctly understood that this is to be the case no longer. Mr. Clemens will have an opportunity to be heard in the coming campaign, and the influence so much dreaded by the "stand up" and "keep off the grass" outfit will be felt. The Capital's falsehoods and misrepresentations in this matter are going to be exposed as they have been in everything else. We do not propose to sit here like a bump on a log and see this injustice continue. Don't forget this for a minute.

## HERE IS THE ANSWER.

One of the first things the republican party will do when it gets back to power will be to settle the currency problem.—Capital, April 28.

Permit us to ask how the republican party will settle the currency problem if it gets back to power. It is not that this problem shall be settled that is important to the American people, but that it shall be settled in the right manner.—Topeka Advocate.

If Benjamin Harrison had been re-elected president before the end of his second term he would have had Europe into a bi-metallic agreement. But the Weeverites and money circles of the West helped elect a gold monometallist named Grover Cleveland. As all the silver money we have is the result of republican legislation, so silver, in order to make another advance, will have to wait until the republicans recover power.—Kansas City Gazette, May 10.

Rats! That kind of nonsense might be crammed down the throats of the people if they did not know that the "gold monometallist, Grover Cleveland," relied upon republican votes both in the senate and house for the success of his gold-bug policy,

and that he got them, too. Cleveland's scheme of monometallism could not have prevailed but for republican votes, and the Gazette knows it. Then why this effort to deceive somebody? Is the Gazette in favor of an American system of finance, or is it in favor of allowing foreign powers to dictate what we shall use as money, and how much we shall use? Why not call an international conference to fix our tariff system, and tell us how to run all of our internal affairs? Our forefathers once declared their independence of foreign supervision and sealed that independence with their blood. It remained for a republican administration to ignominiously surrender that blood-bought independence, and to subject the American people to a tyranny more cruel and exacting than that of King George the Third.

## O, CONSISTENCY!

What kind of a putty-head is the editor of the Capital anyhow? From two editorials in the issue of Sunday, May 13, we take the following statements, which will look very well in the "deadly parallel:"

Through the courtesy of Congressman Curtis, the Capital has received a copy of the amendments to the senate tariff bill. Almost universally the amendments are in line with the McKinley act, advancing rates on the various schedules, and changing the vicious ad valorem system to one of specific duties, which prevents the cheat of undervaluations. The republican members of the senate seemed inclined to vote for nearly all of the amendments, and it is likely that by the time the bill passes it will be a thorough recognition of the principle of protection which the democratic platform was dead sure is a violation of the constitution of the United States. Not even a democratic convention will have the gall, after the adoption of this bill, to denounce the protective principle.

Strikes are going on all over the country against the reductions of wages which the owners of mills, shops, factories and mines must make or stop business. A democratic congress has stagnated business. Fooling with the money question and tinkering with the tariff has frightened all classes of investors and capitalists. Many of the men in the commonweal armies voted for Cleveland, and should help to bear the burdens democracy always brings to the people when it tries to run the government.

There has been no change in the tariff laws, and while the Capital itself recognizes that none is likely to be made that will not be "a thorough recognition of the principles of protection," yet it attributes all the depression and enforced idleness in the country to democratic "fooling with the money question and tinkering with the tariff." How has the money question been fooled with? The purchasing clause of the Sherman law has been repealed. That is all; and that was accomplished by republican votes. Not another law has been changed.

The simple fact is that the mills and shops have been compelled to shut down, not because of any democratic tinkering with the tariff or with any other law, but because the demand for their products has been cut off through inability of the people to buy; and the causes of this inability to buy are found in the legislation which republicans have placed upon the statute books, and which remains there to-day. A man who can-

not write two editorials for a single issue of his paper without getting himself into an unextricable tangle may not be able to comprehend this fact, but other people do.

## HOW THE WORKING PEOPLE VIEW THE COMMONWEAL ARMY.

The Washington correspondent of the Buffalo Evening News, writing under date of May 7, reveals certain facts which it would be well for the privileged classes of this country to make a note of. He says:

Ever since the arrival of Coxey's army in Washington there has been a strange feeling among the working classes of this city. To understand the national capital thoroughly it must be borne in mind that it is really a more cosmopolitan community than even New York.

But Washington is cosmopolitan in a very different fashion. Here there are no such class of workingmen as are found in the Northern cities. Being a city of office holders, and very small in a manufacturing way, it has refined what there is of the labor element. Nevertheless that refining process has bred strength. As a natural consequence we have to-day in Washington a laboring class that in intelligence surpasses any of its prototypes elsewhere. For these reasons the News correspondent spent a few hours yesterday in analyzing the temper of this class as regards the Coxey movement.

Your correspondent, quietly seated at a table, learned more of the true feeling of the labor classes than could have been gained by a thousand exhaustive interviews with the head and front of every laboring organization. Safe to say, in a sentence, every workingman in Washington is not only a sympathizer, but is anxious and willing to be an adherent of General Coxey. Some of them are willing to go to the most extreme measures, they who heretofore have been peaceful and law-abiding citizens.

The virus inoculated by Coxey has spread like an epidemic. Washington to-day has the thinnest veneering over a perfect cesspool of revolution. Anarchistic societies in different portions of the United States have their representatives here. It is the best opening for the people of their kind which has existed since the French revolution. Certainly the spectacle in the police court last Friday of three United States senators and double the number of representatives appearing in favor of Coxey and his people has lent to them a dignity of a certain kind.

Every newspaper in Washington is handling Coxey and his cohorts with gloved fingers. The press has realized what a powerful sentiment is slumbering among the laboring classes.

## THE BEST BANKING SYSTEM THE WORLD EVER SAW.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 11.—In the trial of the wreckers of the Indianapolis National bank the prosecution to-day introduced a letter from the comptroller of the currency which showed that nine years ago the bank was rotten to the core and had not a dollar behind it. Haughey's reply to this letter was also produced in which he pleaded for mercy and the bank was allowed to continue in business under protest. For nine years after this Theodore P. Haughey was one of the most respected men in the community and was even then living a lie.—Press Dispatch.

Nine years ago this bank was rotten to the core and had not a dollar behind it, and the comptroller knew it, and yet the bank was permitted to continue in the business of robbing the people. During all this time, too, Mr. Haughey "was one of the most respected men in the community." Of course, why not? Wasn't he a national banker, and haven't we the best banking system the world ever saw? What more is necessary to make a man respectable?